**Unit Six: Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS**

**Unit Objectives:**

1. To identify the most common STI’s

2. To explain how each STI is transmitted

3. To understand common signs and symptoms

specific to each STI and how each is typically treated

4. To examine various methods for protecting

oneself against STI’s

5. To discuss physical, mental and social repercussions of having an STI.

6. To discuss the history of HIV in the United

States

7. To discuss transmission, symptoms, and

treatment of infection with HIV

8. To reflect on the reality of living with a terminal

illness such as HIV/AIDS

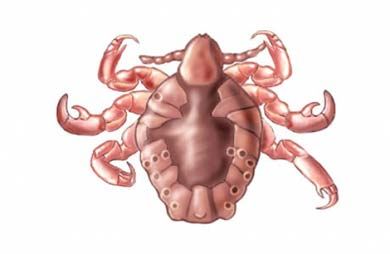
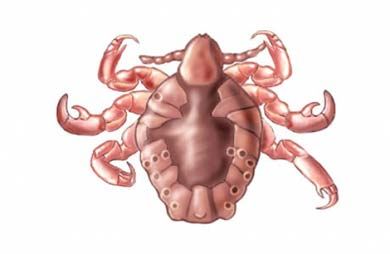
**Assessment: This unit will be assessed with a quiz on: Dec. 12th**

This unit will be assessed in conjunction with the Birth Control Unit with a test (date announced later)

**Unit Six Syllabus**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Day** | **Lesson Objectives** | **Assignments** |
| **12/2** | Unit Introduction:  Risks of Being Sexually Active  Differences Due To Gender | Work on Project Outline  STI Sentence Completion Activity (pg. 2) |
| **12/5** | Sentence Completion Activity  Common STI’s: Symptoms,  Treatment & Transmission | Work On Project Outline |
| **12/6** | Finish STI Notes  Exposure Chart  Transmission Activity & STD  Testing |  |
| **12/7 & 12/8** | HIV: History  Safe/Possible/Unsafe Activity  Infection and Treatment  Fluid Transmission Activity | Read Article “More Countries Make  Spreading HIV a Crime,” and respond to  questions  Project Outline Due on 12/16 |
| **12/9** | Review Activity  Article Discussion  **Early Release Day** |  |
| **12/12** | Quiz: STD’s/HIV & AIDS  Intro Birth Control Unit |  |

This packet will be assessed for 2 homework grades and one class work grade!



**Sexually Transmitted Infections/Diseases Sentence Completion Activity**

# **Provide a response(s) for each of the statements listed below:**

1. When I hear the words *Sexually Transmitted Infection*, I think about/feel:

2. List all of the STI’s/STD’s you can think of:

3. The worst STI I could get would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because:

4. The ways to avoid getting an STI might be:

5. Some common symptoms of an STI could be:

6. If I thought I had an STI, I would:

7. If I tested positive for an STI, I would:

**STD Testing at a Glance**

**FIRST...**

* You must ask for an STD test if you want to be tested
* STD tests are easy to get
* Consider testing if you have had unprotected sex, even if you don't have symptoms
* There are different tests for different STDs

**Should I Get Tested for STDs?**

If you have symptoms of an STD, it's important to be tested. Some common symptoms of STDs include sores on the genitals, discharge from the penis or vagina, itching, and burning during urination.

But remember, many infections often do not cause any symptoms. Many people have sexually transmitted infections and never know it. Many people get or spread infections without ever having symptoms.

If you've had intimate contact with another person and did not use a condom, female condom, dental dam, or other barrier, it's a good idea to talk to your health care provider about STD testing. Getting tested can put your mind at ease or get you (and your partner) needed treatment.

**Where Can I Get an STD Test?**

Your local Planned Parenthood health center, many other clinics, private health care providers, and health departments offer STD tests. See second page for a list of providers in the greater Portland area.

**Which STD Tests Do I Need?**

There is no single test for every sexually transmitted disease — tests are specific to each infection. And some infections can be found using different kinds of tests.

You and your health care provider will decide what STD tests make the most sense for you. In most cases, your provider will first ask you questions about your sexual history, your symptoms, STD history, etc.

**How Are STD Tests Done?**

It depends on which infection you may have. And some infections can be tested for in more than one way. Your test may include a physical exam, blood sample, urine sample, or discharge/cell sample.

\* physical exam — Your health care provider may look at your genitals and/or your anus for any signs of an infection, such as a rash, discharge, sores, or warts. For women, this exam can be similar to a pelvic exam. Human Papilomma Virus and Pubic Lice are often diagnosed via this method.

\* blood sample — Your provider may take a blood sample, either with a needle or by pricking the skin to draw drops of blood. Genital herpes, Syphilis, and HIV/AIDS are often diagnosed with this method.

\* urine sample — You may be asked to urinate into a special cup. Gonorrhea and Chlamydia are often diagnosed with this method.

* discharge, tissue, cell, or saliva sample — Your provider will use a swab to collect samples that will be looked at under a microscope. Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, and Genital Herpes can be diagnosed with this method.

Sometimes a diagnosis can be made based on your symptoms and/or a physical exam. Treatment could be prescribed right away. Other times, your health care provider may need to send a sample to a lab to be tested. In that case, the results may not be available for several days or weeks.

**Talking To Your Partner**

Talking to a partner about sexually transmitted infections is important, but it can sometimes seem embarrassing or difficult. Here are some tips to help people start this conversation:

\* Think about all the reasons why you want to talk about sexually transmitted infections with your partner.

\* Practice having a discussion with your partner. What do you want to say? What are all the possible things your partner could say?

\* Try to have this talk when you both have time and privacy.

\* Remember that your partner cannot read your thoughts. It's important to talk about what you want and how you feel. It's important to listen to your partner, too.

* If you are feeling nervous or embarrassed, tell your partner. Maybe your partner feels the same way you do. Sometimes sex is hard to talk about, and it's okay to admit that.

Keep in mind that many people who have sexually transmitted infections have no symptoms, so they may not know they have an infection. People who have taken risks with unprotected sex or sharing needles should talk to their health care providers about getting tested for sexually transmitted infections.

For More Information: Go to [www.plannedparenthood.org,](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/)

[http://www.plannedparenthood.org/teen-talk/index.htm (general information for TEENS)](http://www.plannedparenthood.org/teen-talk/index.htm)

*\*This information was adapted from www.plannedparenthood.org*

**STD TESTING IN GREATER PORTLAND AREA**

**1. Planned ParentHood: 443 Congress St., 2nd Floor, Portland, ME: 797-8881**

**Hours:**

**Monday:** 11:00 - 6:30 Tuesday  11:00 - 6:30

Wednesday  9:00 - 4:30 Thursday  9:00 - 4:30

Friday  9:00 - 4:30 Saturday  9:00 - 12:30

Will test for all diseases upon request. Payment is done with a sliding fee scale!

**2. Frannie Peabody Center: 49 Oak St, Portland, ME: 749-6818**

Walk In Testing on Wednesdays from 12 – 6 OR you can set up an appt. by calling the # above!

Provide FREE, confidential/anonymous HIV testing done through a cheek swab. Results within 20 minutes

**3. HIV/STD Prevention Clinic: 103 India Street Portland, ME: 874-8446**

Open from 3 -6 on Tuesdays and Thursdays: WALK IN ONLY

Fee of $50, BUT if you cannot afford it they will ask you to pay what you can afford.

Will test for: Chlamydia, gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, syphilis, and HIV. Also a visual exam can be done for herpes, genital warts and pubic lice.

**HIV/AIDS Note Sheet**

HIV stands for:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

AIDS stands for:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Transmission**

1. b.
2. d.

**Does NOT transmit by:**

**HIV Infection & Replication**

Cells targeted by HIV:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cell Function and Issues:

Transition of HIV Diagnosis to AIDS:

**HIV Replication:**

1. Virus enters body and seeks out host t cell to attack

2. HIV inserts its own **genetic material** and begins replicating itself.

3. New HIV cells burst out of T Cell(killing the T Cell)---travel and infect other T Cells

2 billion T Helper Cells killed EVERY DAY!

**HIV Treatment:**

When is an HIV test most accurate?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What does drug treatment generally involve?

What is Post Exposure Prophylaxis?

**Health Related Issue: More Countries Make Spreading HIV a Crime**

An increasing number of countries worldwide are making spreading HIV a crime, according to a new report from the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Health officials fear the trend could undermine gains made in fighting the AIDS pandemic and provoke a surge in cases. Globally, about 33 million people are thought to have HIV and nearly 3 million people are newly infected every year.

"If the law is applied badly, this could set us back and do incredible damage," said Paul de Lay, an AIDS expert at UNAIDS, who was not involved in the report.

De Lay said the laws could result in forced testing and drive the epidemic underground as people hide their HIV status, allowing the virus to spread unnoticed. According to Planned Parenthood, 58 countries worldwide have laws that criminalize HIV or use existing laws to prosecute people for transmitting the virus. Another 33 countries are considering similar legislation.

Since 2005, seven countries in West Africa have passed HIV laws. In Benin, simply exposing others to HIV is a crime, even if transmission doesn't occur. And in Tanzania, intentional transmission of the virus can lead to life imprisonment. Many of the laws in Africa were passed after a meeting in Chad in 2004 sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development, the world's biggest funder of AIDS programs, and attended by U.N. officials.

But poor countries aren't the only ones using these laws. In the U.S., 32 states have laws criminalizing HIV transmission. Experts estimate that thousands of people have been charged across the country with spreading HIV.

Since 2001, 16 people in the United Kingdom have been prosecuted for spreading HIV. In 2005, a woman in Canada was charged with criminal negligence and aggravated assault for passing HIV while pregnant to her baby. She did not tell her doctors that she had HIV and did not receive the medications necessary to prevent the virus from infecting her child. She was sentenced to a six-month conditional sentence followed by three years of probation.

A MAN in Sydney, Australia will spend at least three years behind bars for infecting his wife with HIV, a court has ruled. His wife only found out she had the disease when the couple's youngest child was diagnosed with HIV in 1998. The child died three years later from an AIDS-related illness.

McKINNEY, Texas — A jury is deliberating the fate of a 53-year-old suburban Dallas man convicted on aggravated assault charges for knowingly infecting six women with the virus that causes AIDS.

Philippe Padieu faces five to 99 years in prison on each of the six counts.

Since HIV is the virus that causes AIDS, Collin County prosecutors claim Padieu's bodily fluids were a deadly weapon.

A 52-year-old man has become the first in Canada to be convicted of murder under a new law that aims to prevent the reckless spread of AIDS, the Australian Associated Press reports.

Johnson Aziga was found guilty this weekend of murdering two women and sexually assaulting others by not warning them that he was infected with the virus that causes AIDS before having unprotected sex with them.

Aziga was diagnosed with HIV in 1996 and was under a public health order to inform potential lovers.

“The laws sets a poor example in the sense that other countries may then think this is an appropriate or desirable way to deal with HIV," said Richard Elliott, executive director of the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network. While there might be exceptional cases where prosecuting people who are maliciously spreading HIV makes sense, experts said those were extreme cases.

"The criminal law is a blunt instrument," Osborne said. "If you put everyone in prison with HIV, then you think you've controlled it. But you haven't dealt with the issues around the intimate behaviors that spread HIV."

**After reading the article, please answer the following questions:**

1. **What are reasons that a state or country would make knowingly infecting a person with HIV a**

**punishable crime? (try to think beyond what is in the article…discuss at least 3 reasons)**

**B. What are reasons that states/countries should NOT make knowingly infecting a person with HIV a**

**punishable crime? (think beyond what is in the article…discuss at least 3 reasons)**

1. **What do you think? Should you be criminally held responsible if you knowingly infect a person**

**with HIV?Why or Why Not? When answering please consider this, if a person has unprotected sex,**

**are they consenting to getting a disease?**

**D. If this were a punishable crime, what do you think the punishment should be and why?**

**STD Reflection:**

Why do you think teens engage in risky sexual behaviors when they KNOW the risks? (try to think of as many reasons as you can...list at LEAST five reasons)

Do you think it is important to ask your partner about their sexual history and STD testing? Why or why not?

What would you do if your partner told you that they have had one or two intimate partners before you, but they are sure they don't have a disease, despite never having been tested?

What are 3 reasons you think a person should go and get STD tested?

What are you willing to do to protect your sexual health?